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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1903,

Municipal Trading.

An intelligent London correspondent gives an instructive account of the municipal trading done in England and Scotland. By municipal trading he means the ownership and operation by cities of trainways, lighting plants, water works and the like. He declares that the scheme is generally successful; that the people are pleased with it, and that the only opposition to it comes from private corporations, which do not wish to give up their privileges. He admits that the ownership and operation of municipal enterprises involves a vast increase in local indebtedness, but, on the other hand, he insists that such investments are safe and sound, and that the people get the bene-

In discussing the matter, the Municipal

Journal reproduces Mr. James Carter's tables showing the estimated receipts in sixty-six English towns from remunera tive undertakings and the amounts which are applicable for the reduction of the rates. Mr. Carter is the borough treasurer of Preston, and a trained and responsible statistician. He sets down in columns the proportion of profits from markets. gas, water, electric light, tramways and estates, transferred to the borough or district fund during the current year and estimates the amount in the pound available for the reduction of the local three pence in the smaller towns to a shilling or 18 or 20 pence in larger cities In Manchester the profits transferred from the markets, tramways and gas services amount to £134,000, and this is equivalent to a reduction in the local rates of 10 pence in the pound. In Liverpool the amount available for the lowering of the rates is £150,088, or 11 1-2 pence in the pound. In Leeds, with a highly profitable tramway service, the reduction is a full shilling; in Nottingham it is 15 pence; in Wigan it is a fraction over 15 pence, and in Darlington it is 20 pence. In all these instances no account taken of the gross profits of the mupiciral services, but merely of the amount available for the relief of the rates when the interest charges have been paid, the sinking funds provided for and the proportions for depreciation of plant and electric light and other services, he concludes, are conducted on the most con servative principles for the benefit of the public, and not like private corporations for the enrichment of sharehold-

In considering this subject, however we must not jump at the conclusion that because a system has operated successfully and satisfactorily abroad it will necessarily operate in the same way in American cities. This correspondent says that the town and district councils in England and Scotland are elective bodies which are compelled to render an account of their stewardship, and that if they attempt to do too much or manage the in terests of the community badly, they are expored to criticism and suspended from office. He points out that the members of the council are the trustees and directors while the taxpayers are the shareholders in municipal enterprises, and that the business could not go on if the share holders were dissatisfied with results. He argues that the development of munic inal ownership in the English and Scotch cities has been continuous, and that there has not been, except in a few instances of gross mismanagement, any organized opposition, which is decisive proof that the taxpayers' interests have been adequately protected.

In conclusion, he says that American readers must not forget that the success of municipal enterprises in England and Scotland is due to the sense of public obligation on the part of the well-to-do classes. "The councils," he adds, "are re-cruited from retired merchants, wealthy land-owners and successful business men who are content to devote a large share of their time to public work without other reward than the consciousness o being active and useful citizens. When there is this sense of public duty the busiress of local administration can be conducted and supervised without taint of corruption, scandal or partisanship and investments involving municipal ownership and collective benefit can be wilely and safely made for the immediate relief of taxpayers and the creation of future sources of revenue.

The crux of the matter is just here-a raunicipal corporation is a business corporation, and there is no reason, from a democratic point of view, why a corporttion should not control public utilities, and no reason why it should not operate them, except for the fact that in

any sufficient argument on this score against the system, except for the fact that in American cities the bulk of busines' men pay little or no attention to municipal affairs, and leave the control of politics to politicians. And so it comes to this, that our municipal affairs are conducted according to the rules of poli-lics rather than according to the rules of discreet business.

The conclusion of it all is, that if wo would adopt the English system, we must also adopt and carry out the English method of dealing with this important ubject.

Short-Hand Skill.

At the National Shorthand Teachers' Association, held in Cincinnati a few days ago, Fred Ireland, official stonegrapher of the United States House of Representatives, wrote on a blackboard, from dictation, quotations from the Congressional Record at the rate of 233 words per minute! And, what is more, he after wards read the matter without an error in less than 50 seconds! "His sped amazed the convention," we are told, and Bent Pitman, "father of shorthand in America," praised Mr. Ireland's work, which indeed, was wonderful.

There are thousands of shorthand writers in this country, but very few of them can attain such speed as that exhibited by Fred Ireland. His exploi speaks wonders for the alertness of his mind, his skill in shortening signs and his suppleness of hand. But his achievement not only was in rapid "writing," but in the accuracy and facility with which he "read" his notes. All in vain is it for a man to write "fast" if he cannot readlly read what he has written.

To be a first class shorthand writer, one must not only write quickly, but must do the writing so that it will be legibleto himself at least-so that he may

transcribe his notes correctly and easily. It is given to few persons to be the marvel in shorthand writing that Mr. Ireland is but the art is not a difficult one to learn, though it requires intelligence, patience and practice-practice is rending and writing.

Whoever would succeed must read widely and closely. The young stenographer who is not willing to do a great deal of reading in order to familiarize himself or herself with words and phrases Comparatively few are willing thus to qualify themselves, and hence it is that 'experts" are scarce, though so-called shorthand writers are to be numbered by thousands. Far be it from us to discourage any industrious and capable person who is learning this business; we feel that we are doing beginners a service in pointing out to them that to win great success they must acquire great skill,

The Oyster and Other Things.

A protest has been raised by Rear-Admiral French E. Chadwick, of the United States navy, and others are joining with him, against the over cultivated oyster of the North. It seems that some of the oyster planters of that section have been putting their oysters into fresh water to "fatten." as they term it. In this way the planters draw off the natural juices by the chemical process osmosis, and substitute therefor a quantity of water which puffs the oyster up and makes it look white and fat; but robs it of its natural flavor. Such a process is an insult to nature, and an affront to one of nature's most delicious products Everybody who knows anything about it at all knows that the oyster is sweetest and best when served on the half shell and flavored with its natural juices. A quantity of oysters taken from the shell and dumped into a plate change their noisseur, and are as different as a quantity of rine fruit in the tropics differs from the same fruit plucked green and brought north to ripen off the tree. Persons who eat raw oysters served with horseradish, tomato catsup or Worcester shire sauce, do not appreciate this differ once, for with such strong flavors one meat is as good, or as bad, as another But those who have acquired a taste he natural evalor with its own flavo know the difference full well.

Nature may be assisted by natural processes but by overdoing th ematter we lose in one direction for more than we gain in another. Somebody has humorously remarked that the people in the South have spoiled their negroes and their not supposed to discuss the negro feature of the question in this connection, but those of us who are old enough remember the old-fashioned strawberry, which was small, but compact and "fat," rosy-cheeked and juicy. It was doubtless of this berry the remark was made that "The good Lord might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but he never Since then we have strawberries of a larger variety, but they are pithy and frequently insipld, and no more to be compared to the odiginal than the modern, new-fangled, soft-handed negro is to be compared to the stalwart African

A Hint to the Legislature.

"The General Assembly did not transact any business to-day. Neither branch had a quorum, and it will be a surprise to meny of the members if there should be anything like a majority of the members of either branch here before Monday."

This statement appeared in the afternoon paper yesterday, and time and again during the session it has been stated that it was with great difficulty that a quorum could be obtained for the transac-

The members of the General Assembly ire making a mistake to subject themelves to the criticisms that such statenaturally ask themselves why it is that their representatives in the legislative ouly appear so indifferent to the public Richmond. Moreover, they naturally say within themselves, if they do not say in the premises. American cities the system becomes a it openly, that if this sort of negligence

must be ship-shod in their habits and ship-shod in attending to the affairs of government. A public official should be a good business man and should be as punctual, energetic and enterprising as good business men always are.

We know that many members of the Legislature are busy men and have important affairs at home to look after. But that does not relieve them of the responsibility and obligation of office so ong as they represent their constituents and draw their per dlem, they should attend strictly to the duties of their of-

#=>4===== Oysters and Roads.

"Good roads" and the "barron bottoms" of oyster lands are two questions which are exciting quite as much attention in

Maryland as in Virginia A convention of repre farmers' clubs has just been held in Ballinore to discuss certain bills now before the Legislature, particularly one known as the "Haman bill," which proposes to deal with the unproductive oyster proporty of the State.

Mr. Haman, the author of this measure believes the Chesapeake Bay can be made to produce a revenue sufficient to keep in repair all public roads and bridges within its borders. Maryland now appropriates every year \$500,000 to this purpose. all of which is raised by direct taxation though he thinks it could be gotten from the bay by leasing out the bottoms fit for oyster planting. His idea is that the State should not sell, but "should ront these now barron bottoms, and apply the revenue regularly to making and main-taining a road system, which would be of incalculable advantage."

The Haman bill provides for the leasing of barren bottoms, and with the intent that the sum thus raised shall be distributed among the countles of the State, to be used in road improvements.

of the ovster industry ten million bushels of oysters were annually taken from the bay and its tributaries. "These oysters taken from what are called the rocks or bods, where they grew naturally The area of these natural rocks is roughly estimated at about 200,000 acres. The area of the barren bottoms, where oysters do not grow, but where they can be made to grow, is, according to the best estimates, about 400,000 acres. Competent judges have estimated that the whole of this vast area of 400,000 acres is fit for oyster culture." But, says Mr. Haman, if we suppose that only one-half of it is adapted to that use, the annual product will be at least 20,000 bushels of oysters

The Baltimore convention referred passed a resolution recommending legisla-Haman bill, and like action was taken with reference to the proposed "Shoemaker road law."

In many respects the oyster question in Maryland is similar to the oyster question in Virginia. Without a question the State ought to encourage the cultivation of oysters on the barron rocks, but it is equally its duty to safeguard leases so that the public treasury may not suffer and the interests of the people be not injured. In other words, the principle is all right, but what legislators have to guard against is crude or hapless legislation, which may become a burden upon

the State, rather than a help to it. We suppose that the provision of the proposed laws applying the not revenues from the oyster fund to the building of popularizing the Haman bill and offering much needed aid to road building in that

If Maryland is in a financial condition to spare so much revenue from her genern) treasury, well and good. It would be a question open for investigation whother Virginia could do so without disregard of other important interests

Louisiana Elections.

Two elections will be held in Louisians in 1901-the State election in April and the presidential election in November. In New rieans, in addition, the regular city election will be held in November,

The Louislana Constitution provides that no person who has not paid before the 31st of December each year for two years preceding the year in which he offers to vote, a poll tax of \$1 per annum, shall be entitled to vote. To vote, therefore, in the election of 1904 one must have paid his poll tax for 1902 on or before December 31st of that year. The payment of the poll taxes of 1903 and 1904 vill not give a man a vote, nor atone for his neglect to pay that of 1902.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat we learn that great numbers of voters have neglected to pay their poll taxes, and that the restricted electorate will be very testricted, indeed. We have to report a like condition of affairs in most cities and countles of Virginia.

It seems that Mr. A. J. Cassatt, prestdent of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, has made himself persona non grata in Philadelphia. His offense consists in clipping off a good many utes from the running time of trains beween New York and Washington. In order to do this he found it necessary to run the trains around the city, as it

A fine station has been erected on Thirty-fourth Street. By using it the trains are saved the thirty minutes difference required for backing into and out

of the Broad Street Station. No doubt Mr. Cassatt is grieved to find himself unpopular, but doubtless he has matters of weightler moment than that upon his mind at the present time, and we guess the Philadelphians will murmur in vain. We doubt very much it the old arrangement will be resumed, perwithstanding the fact that many petitions are being circulated, requesting that

this be done.

The Indiana State Board of Health has prohibited the further employment of teachers of the public schools of that State who upon examination have been found to be more or less afflicted with

What the Board of Health has to do with the matter we are not informed, but we presume that either the Legis-lature or the State Board of Education has conferred upon it the power to act

Such press comments as we have seen factor in politics. Nor would there be is characteristic of the law-makers, they on the subject are favorable to this

GOOD LUCK

MAKES BREAD

BAKING POWDER

he followed by other States.

Millionaire Wentz has not been cleared up, and now we are told that Miss Ethel Rovell, of Birmingham, Ala., the helress of a fortune of \$3,000,000, has gone, or been taken, whither no member of her family knows. She was visiting Meridian, Miss.

Though the number of such disappear ances, as reported, is large, it is seldom indeed, that any of thom are traced to kidnappers, as was the experience in the ever memorable case of "little Charlie Ross." whose fate excited the sympathy of the people some twenty-odd years ago Usually "disappearances" are accounted for in a very matter of fact way, and we hope Miss Rovell will suffer no harm.

the American descendants of Baron Von Sitler have entertained have been dissipated. An agent sent to Germany to ook up the vast estate which was supposed to be awaiting the Sitler heirs in America, reports that if the property ever did exist in the Sitler name, it was lost in Alsace-Loraine, and the title was extinguished by the Franco-Prussian war.

The amount of the mythical estate has been valued at \$250,000,000. A large num ber of Baltimoreans, among others, expected to inherit this vast wealth. It is another case of the baseless expectations held by credulous people of fortune coming to them from foreign countries

Notwithstanding the treaty of peac which some weeks ago was said to have been patched up by the President between Senator Platt and Governor Odell, those two bold bosses are quarrelling again, Their rivalry probably will be carried into the State Republican Convention. Both are pronounced in favor of the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt, but of the two. Odell seems to be the more earnest. Platt is credited with a desire so to control the State Convention as to keep Himself in a position to go to the support of Hanna, should the contingency arise to make the course desirable.

O, yes; it was full of sorrows and disappointments and hearthurnings, and other had things and all that, but then the old year, now dying, had a lot of sunshine, a tremendous crop of sweet flowers and other good things that made every one of its three hundred and sixtyfive days well worth the dawning. Who would blot out a single one of them, he could?

The zebra-arrayed gentry who frequent the Captol Square and some other parts of the Commonwealth are exhibiting no startling interest in the change of bosses that will take place at the big White House to-morrow.

Make New Year resolutions, certainly make them, and it you break them before night get right up and make some more. It is the fellow who tries, who gets there sometime or other.

Just walt until the British bull gots well into that China shop, and then we will hear the crashing and falking of crockery.

Mr. Roosevolt's New Year resolution is evidently to the effect that he will get that nomination if he can.

One good New Year resolution might be this: I will remember the sunshing and forget all the clouds.

The Legislature is suffering for the lack of a quorum, but the per diem goes on all the same.

A second-hand lot of Christman trees can be had cheap at almost any old place this morning. The bird-shooting season o-night, but there will still be birds on

Mr. Hanna may resolve, as a New Year proposition that he will not run for the

presidency. book is visible this morning to the naked

esteemed rural contemporaries yet a week in the dim vista of the fu-Mr. Olney will let the other folks do

the resolving to-morrow. The T-D-um was rendered yesterday

The Christmas tree is withered, glasi 'Twill all be over soon, the year 1003.

****** Trend of Thought, In Dixio Land

Atlanta Journal: The expense account of United States Senate shows that 30,000 quinne pills were consumed by that body during the past year. Perhaps, this explains the desiness of most senators to the demands of the people.

Nashville Banner: Messachusetts Dem-cerats have presented Mr. Olnoy a Christ-mas gift of a revived presidental boom, but it may not be big enough to pre-vent its dropping out of a hole in the po-litical stocking.

Austin (Texas) Statosman: One of the weakest and most dangerous things in our social system is the ease with which the marriage tie is broken. It wrecks the very foundations of our homes and perverts all the family relations.

Atlanta Constitution: We appeal, in our turn, to those of the North as we have to our own people of the South, to "hands off" the negro and let him go "haids off" the nogro and let him go ahoud in his own peaceful and laborious way to achieve the highest good that his race and his opportunities stand in need of-good character, an intelligent working spirit and economic independence. Politics can contribute none of these essentials to his wolfare and the wisdom of Booker Washington in so teaching his neople is worth more than a whole library of the prejudiced lucubrations of Carl Schurz.

Fiorida Times-Union:; Mr. Hanna is about to take up his winter residence in The mosville, which will give some of the newspaper correspondents a chance to come South with an expense account.

With a Comment or Two.

This is a great Cleveland year in every respect. Even the wild ducks are unusually plentiul.—Montgomery Advertiser. The esteemed Advertiser just will not give up Cloveland.

The dead-lock in the Virginia Legislature is not expected to reach the lock-jaw stage.—Rockingham Register. It is not a deadlock that is troubling, but the lack of a quorum.

There is little doubt that the people of the South generally are in favor of ratify-ing the canal treaty with Panama, and

the South scale treaty with Fanana, for three reasons.

"First of all, they want to see the canal constructed, because they know it would be a great benefit to the South and they know that the Panama scheme is the most feasible, as matters now stand.
"Secondly, the South naturally sympathizes with Panama, which exercised the right of secession.

"Secondly, the South naturally symplethzes with Panama, which exercised the
right of secession.
"Thirdly, they have no sympathy with
Colombia, because that republic evidently
tried to drive a hard bargain with the
United States, and in its greed lost overytinng."—Times-Dispatch.

These are our sentiments exactly. We
prefer the Nicaraguar route, but we want
the Panama if we cannot get our choice,
and to make a dotermined effort to defeat
the latter in hopes of securing the former
will place the Southern senators and
Congressmen in the position of obstructors to a canal proposition; will end in
failure to secure the route they desire,
and will greatly delay construction of
the Panama canal. Therefore, as The
Times-Dispatch says: "The Panama
scheme is the most feasible as matters
now stand." It might have gone further
and said is the only feasible scheme as
matters now stand.—Wilmington Mossenger.

The Sentinel has recovered from its Christmas spree,-Winston-Salem Senti-

Poems for the People.

Poems for the People.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I wish to congratulate you upon the valuable feature of your paper, "Poems You Ought to Know."

In a busy age like this we are too nrone to lose sight of the uses of poetry. The news of the day makes well informed, progressive men and women, philosophy wise ones, history and the sciences learned ones, but poetry should make good, great and happy ones, for, by awakening the imagination, it opens our eyes to the beautiful, and creates delight in and desire for the good and the true.

The deeds of heroes are poetry put into action, for they are the voluntary sacrifice of interest to virtue, and poetry is the subordination of the material to the ideal. The life of a true hero (like General Lee, for instance), being an unbroken succession of herole deeds, is the realization of the human ideal of manhood, and contemplation of it stirs the soul like the reading of a great poem. Napoleon was a brilliant general, but he was not a hero, for in his worship of self he fell below this ideal and left poetry out of his career. That is why we love General Lee, while we only marvel at the genius of Napoleon. When poetry is left out of life we will have no heroes, and to keep the poetry in life it is well to be upon familiar terms with the works of the world's greatest poets.

You deserve especial praise for the appropriate selections of Christmas week, for instance, Militon's fine "liynn on the Nativity." the most perfect Christmas poem over written; the old legend of "St. Brandon," so beautifully told in verse by Matthew Arnold, and other good and seasonable things.

Brandon," so beautifully told in verse by Matthew Arnold, and other good and seasonable things.

Every child (to say nothing of the older readers) who will provide himself with a scrap-book and a pot of library paste, and, after readilg the daily peem through often enough to understand and love it. will paste in for future enjoyment, will find himself as the years go on blessing The Times-Dispatch.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 20th.

Our Monuments.

Our Monuments.

Editor of The Times-Displach:

Sir.—Cannot you, by means of your pater, do somewhat toward preventing the indiscriminate jumbling of monuments in the Capitol Square, so influencing those in authority over such matters by your sensible argumonts?

Let us see; we have already there the Washington group of thirteen figures, including the allegorical; Henry Clay, Jackson, McGuire, Houdon's Washington and Lauyette, and Marshall's busts in the Capitol, making in the asgregate, with one proposed to General Stuart, twenty. Within a space of eight acres, then, that will be well filled when the new Capitol is built or the old one added to, we will have twenty statues, against mone in Gemeral Stuart, twenty. The house is present the filled when the new Capitol is built or the old one added to, we will have twenty statues, against mone in Gemerous Hill Park, none in Reservoir Fark, none in Jofferson, or Chimborazo, the latter being a splendid expanse of the greenest grass that would give Stuart's statue a splendid setting. Only one in Monroe Park and one in Marshall, or Libby, while the fine figure of the kichmend Howitzer is crowded into an insignificant triangle that few ever see. As for Lee's and Hill's monuments, they are out of the question. It is shameful that they are no better cared for, to say the very least.

Then we have seven parks, twonty statues in one. One each in two and none in the rest. While Chimborazo, a park of almost forty acres, goos without the adornment of a flower, yet it is the city's handsomest park for all that. Whose duty does it become to point this out unless it be the newspaper? Therefore, verbum sat saplenti.

Since the question of whether the Capitol be remodeled or demolished altogather and washington's headquarters, to make room for the new Capitol has arisen again, and has fomented some assession, the writer would have a word concerning that iso.

To those who favor the razing of every building in Richmond, Including St. John's Church and Washington's headquarters, to m

CASTORIA

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years.

to the ground to give place to one of your prestine million dollar structures no has the same respect for that an Englishman would have for the person who would suggest the demolition of the Tower of London, because the ground was valuable and the building antiquated.

To have the Capitol enlarged by means of amexes would make it even more impering, and those who criticise this suggestion appear to forget that the National Capitol building at Washington sprang from a nucleus dating before the war of 1812, and it has been added to repeatedly since.

why do visitors come to Richmond? Why do they go to London or to Paris? Because of the beauty to be seen in these places, and of their associations with history. If the palace of Louis XVI. at Vorsallies were torn down and a government building built there of masnificent proportions and fabulous cost, how mony copie would go there? Very few in comparison to the thousands that do so now. Bupposing we were to obliterate every historical site, tear down every building about which our State's history is woven, relegate to the junk shop every bayonet, shell and cannon, and strip bare every street of its old landmarks, and build row after row of red brick buildings, would we have visitors and investors then? Of course, we would the very kind that the iconoclasts most desire. But from them, good Lord, deliver us.

We have that which money cannot buy, let us preserve it steadfustly; for it is to these things that our children and our calidren's children will one day point their proud fingers while tears of emotion will start to their eves, that these old relies Why do visitors come to Richmond?

proud fingers while tears of emotion will start to their eyes, that these old rolle will have conjured up.

Richmond, December 30th.

Reflections on the New Year.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Will you allow me through the columns of your paper to express to you and its readers a happy New Year? It seems but a little while since we were standing upon the threshold of 1993, but we will soon link hands with another new, born child of time. How many of us, especially the young, think of the unimproved moments that have passed so rapidly by!

We can only rejoice in the festive scenes of the present—the past is irrecoverable—the future lies in the distance. Have we been thankful and grateful for the blessings received from Him who "dooth all things well"? Let us improve the fleeting moments that we call our own during 1994.

We should remember that every day brings some disapointment, some diminution of pleasure, or some frustration of hope, and that every moment brings us nearer that period when the present scenes shall reced from view and future prospects cannot be formed.

This is why we should value time, cultivating the mind and heart, while the fixeting moments retuse to stay. In our hour of leisure the mind, obtaining a short vacation from the perplexing cares of the world, finds in its own contemplation a source of amusement, of solace and of pisasure. The time of action will not always continue. Temporal happiness is of uncertain acquisition. Again, the cultivation of the mind and heart affords pleasure which wealth cannot procure, and which poverty cannot emirely take away. It clevates us above the sinless and frowns of fortune. The whole of life is but an education for eternity. An existence here is but a state of pupiliage, in which we are to acquire character and habits that will rise with us from the grave and be our joy or shame hereafter. It begins in infancy and goes on through life, till it is carried out and perfected in the upper world.

A noble century has already passed into history, and in every stage of progress the hand of God has been manifest. In the solution of every problem the god and true. With hearts full of hope, cheer and courage, let u

No. 12 North Linden Street.

Cabbage in the Corner. There is a corner in sauer kraut. All the cabbages in Illinois and several ad-joining States have been contracted for, and prices to outsiders have risen from 60 cents to \$2.25 a barrel.

What We Drink. Americans spend \$1,000,000,000 n year for alcoholic drinks, and \$10,000,000 for mineral water. The consumption of watered stocks, however, is equal to both of these items combined.—Atlanta Journal.

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... The ... **After-Christmas** ... Sale ...

The flottom and jetsam, the odds and ends that Christmas buying left behind, will go on sale this week at prices that are very unusual.

The things themselves are good, but there are so few of them that it isn' worth while to pack them for another season, hence the reductions.

There are doubtless many article among them that you admired and longed for when you bought your hold day things, but which the price forbid Now is your chance to get them, with a great big chunk taken off the price by way of inducement.

Left over Calendars and a lot of mis cellaneous books at HALF PRICE These are bargains. /

HUNTER & CO..

The Chesterfield Cafe And Rathskeller Now Open.

BREAKFAST-7:30 to 9. TABLE D'HOTE-DINNER-6:30 to 7:30. SUNDAYS-DINNER at 2.

HOT SUPPER-6:30 to 7:30

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I use the best pigment, that will protect the tin from rust, mixed with pure linseed oil. When I paint a roof t will last for years. It is cheaper than the cheap way, even if it does cost a little more at first.

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